

APPENDIX C

LRMP AMENDMENT

The following tables identify current LRMP direction that is proposed to be deleted (left column) under Alternatives 2 and 3. This current direction will be revised, replaced in whole, or have no replacement direction (right column).

ALTERNATIVE 2

Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:
#1	Chapter 1, F-21. Any net loss of suitable black-footed ferret habitat as a result of prairie dog poisoning or development of new facilities within colonies shall be replaced within the year. This is based on the amount of suitable habitat available prior to prairie dog dispersal in the year of the poisoning or development. Standard	Standard removed with no replacement (this standard will be addressed in the following revised standard found on page C-5). Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63, General – 1 (revised).
#2	Chapter 1, F-42. Restrict prairie dog shooting where significant risks have been identified for other wildlife species or where shooting is preventing or slowing a desired prairie dog population expansion. Restrictions shall be year-long or seasonal, and dates of seasonal restrictions shall vary depending on the species at risk. Coordinate and consult with the appropriate wildlife agencies prior to implementation of restrictions. Guideline	Guideline removed with no replacement. (defer to state authority for regulatory actions outside black-footed ferret habitat)
#3	Chapter 1, H-1. 1. Limit the use of rodenticides (grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations to the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health and safety risks occur in the immediate area, Damage to private and public facilities, such as cemeteries and residences. Standard 	Chapter 1, H-1 (revised). 1. Limit the use of rodenticides (grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations to the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health and safety risks occur in the immediate area, Damage to private and public facilities, such as cemeteries and residences. To respond to unwanted prairie dog colonization on adjoining agricultural lands. Standard

ALTERNATIVE 2

Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:
#4	<p>Chapter 1, H-2. Consult state-wide prairie dog conservation strategies for additional guidance on the appropriate response to complaints of unwanted prairie dog colonization on adjoining agricultural lands (private, state, and tribal lands). Guideline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 1, H-2 (revised). Determine the appropriate response to complaints of unwanted colonization on adjoining agricultural lands. A suite of management tools will be considered based on site-specific evaluations Guideline
#5	<p>Chapter 1, H-4. Prohibit use of rodenticides (above-ground grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations outside the period October 1 to December 31 to reduce risks to migratory birds. To reduce risk to other wildlife, do not use burrow fumigants in prairie dog colonies. Standard</p>	<p>Chapter 1, H-4 (revised). Prohibit use of rodenticides (above-ground grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations outside the period October 1 to January 31 to reduce risks to migratory birds. To reduce risk to other wildlife, do not use burrow fumigants in prairie dog colonies. Standard <i>(Note: Current pesticide application label allows use from July 1 to January 31)</i></p>

ALTERNATIVE 2

Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:																														
#6	<p>Chapter 2, Wall Southeast Geographic Area Management Area Prescription Allocation</p> <table> <tr> <th>Number</th><th>Prescription</th><th>Acres</th></tr> <tr> <td>1.31</td><td>Backcountry Recreation Nonmotorized</td><td>12,030</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.63</td><td>Black-footed Ferret Reintroduction Habitat</td><td>5,130</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.64</td><td>Special Plant and Wildlife Habitat</td><td>1,160</td></tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td><td>Rangeland with Broad Resource Emphasis</td><td>76,170</td></tr> </table> <p>See Appendix A – Maps, Proposed change to management area prescription 3.63 Black-footed ferret Reintroduction Habitat.</p>	Number	Prescription	Acres	1.31	Backcountry Recreation Nonmotorized	12,030	3.63	Black-footed Ferret Reintroduction Habitat	5,130	3.64	Special Plant and Wildlife Habitat	1,160	6.1	Rangeland with Broad Resource Emphasis	76,170	<p>Chapter 2, Wall Southeast Geographic Area Management Area Prescription Allocation</p> <table> <tr> <th>Number</th><th>Prescription</th><th>Acres</th></tr> <tr> <td>1.31</td><td>Backcountry Recreation Nonmotorized</td><td>12,030</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.63</td><td>Black-footed Ferret Reintroduction Habitat</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.64</td><td>Special Plant and Wildlife Habitat</td><td>1,160</td></tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td><td>Rangeland with Broad Resource Emphasis</td><td>81,300</td></tr> </table> <p>See Appendix A – Maps, Proposed change to management area prescription 3.63 Black-footed ferret Reintroduction Habitat.</p>	Number	Prescription	Acres	1.31	Backcountry Recreation Nonmotorized	12,030	3.63	Black-footed Ferret Reintroduction Habitat	0	3.64	Special Plant and Wildlife Habitat	1,160	6.1	Rangeland with Broad Resource Emphasis	81,300
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#7	<p>Chapter 2, Fort Pierre National Grassland, Geographic Area Direction – Objectives, Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plants –1. Black-tailed Prairie Dog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase prairie dog populations and habitat for associated species, establish one or more prairie dog colony complexes in the northeast portion (Sand and Timber Creek drainages) of this geographic area over the next 10 to 15 years. Colonies protected by conservation agreements or easements on adjoining land jurisdictions, including private and tribal, may be considered part of a complex. Objective 	<p>Objective removed with no replacement (colony complex meeting specified criteria is unattainable under Alternative 2)</p>																														

ALTERNATIVE 2

Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:
#8	<p>Chapter 2, Oglala National Grassland, Desired Condition</p> <p>Prairie Dog Colonies: These areas will be managed to maintain and enhance low structure grassland habitat on 10 to 30 percent of this geographic area to facilitate black-tailed prairie dog expansion.</p>	<p>Chapter 2, Oglala National Grassland, Desired Condition</p> <p>Prairie Dog Habitat: These areas will be managed to maintain and enhance low structure grassland habitat as part of the 10 to 30 percent vegetative structure objective of this geographic area.</p>
#9	<p>Chapter 2, Oglala National Grassland, Geographic Area Direction – Objectives, Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plants –1. Black-tailed Prairie Dog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help increase prairie dog populations and habitat for associated species, establish a prairie dog colony complex in the geographic area over the next 10 to 15 years. Colonies protected by conservation agreements or easements on adjoining land jurisdictions, including private, may be considered part of a complex. <p>Objective</p>	<p>Objective removed with no replacement (colony complex meeting specified criteria is unattainable under Alternative 2)</p>
#10	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63, General – 1. Authorize only those uses and activities that do not reduce the suitability of the area as black-footed ferret reintroduction habitat. Standard</p>	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63, General – 1 (revised). Authorize only those uses and activities in the Conata Basin reintroduction area that do not reduce habitat below the level needed to support a long-term sustainable black-footed ferret population.</p> <p>Until habitat is available to support a long-term sustainable black-footed ferret population in the Smithwick reintroduction habitat, do not authorize uses and activities that would prevent annual increases in the prairie dog population. When ferrets are eventually released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, follow the same direction described above for the Conata Basin area. Standard (see item #13)</p>

ALTERNATIVE 2

Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:
#11	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 General - 2. Manage all prairie dog colonies within this Management Area as though they were occupied by black-footed ferrets, and apply all Standards and Guidelines as though black-footed ferrets occupy all colonies. Standard</p>	<p>Standard removed with no replacement. (This is a redundant standard, and other black-footed ferret occupancy standards have been changed).</p>
#12	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Fish and Wildlife-1. Use of rodenticides in a colony to reduce prairie dog populations may occur only after consultation and concurrence of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The conditions when prairie dog poisoning may be authorized are presented in Chapter 1. Standard</p>	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Fish and Wildlife - 1 (revised). Use of rodenticides in a colony to reduce prairie dog populations may occur only after consultation and concurrence of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Standard</p>
#13	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Recreation - 1. To help expand and maintain suitable black-footed ferret habitat, prohibit prairie dog shooting. Coordination and consultation with the state wildlife agency will occur prior to any Forest Service actions regarding prairie dog shooting restrictions. Standard</p>	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Recreation - 1 (revised). To help expand and maintain suitable and secure black-footed ferret habitat in the Conata Basin reintroduction area, prohibit prairie dog shooting. However, regulated shooting may be allowed in selected areas along property boundaries to help reduce unwanted colonization of adjoining agricultural lands. Apply this same direction to the Smithwick reintroduction habitat once progress has been made in initiating a cooperative black-footed ferret recovery plan for the area. Coordination with the state wildlife agency would occur prior to any Forest Service actions regarding prairie dog shooting closures. Standard</p>

ALTERNATIVE 3

Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:
#14	<p>Chapter 1, F-21. Any net loss of suitable black-footed ferret habitat as a result of prairie dog poisoning or development of new facilities within colonies shall be replaced within the year. This is based on the amount of suitable habitat available prior to prairie dog dispersal in the year of the poisoning or development. Standard</p>	<p>Standard removed with no replacement (this standard will be addressed in the following revised standard found on page C-10).</p> <p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63, General – 1 (revised).</p>
#15	<p>Chapter 1, F-42. Restrict prairie dog shooting where significant risks have been identified for other wildlife species or where shooting is preventing or slowing a desired prairie dog population expansion. Restrictions shall be year-long or seasonal, and dates of seasonal restrictions shall vary depending on the species at risk. Coordinate and consult with the appropriate wildlife agencies prior to implementation of restrictions. Guideline</p>	<p>Guideline removed with no replacement (defer to state authority for regulatory actions outside black-footed ferret habitat)</p>
#16	<p>Chapter 1, H-1. 1. Limit the use of rodenticides (grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations to the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public health and safety risks occur in the immediate area, ▪ Damage to private and public facilities, such as cemeteries and residences. Standard 	<p>Chapter 1, H-1 (revised). 1. Limit the use of rodenticides (grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations to the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public health and safety risks occur in the immediate area, ▪ Damage to private and public facilities, such as cemeteries and residences. ▪ To respond to unwanted prairie dog colonization on adjoining agricultural lands. Standard

ALTERNATIVE 3

Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:
#17	Chapter 1, H-2. Consult state-wide prairie dog conservation strategies for additional guidance on the appropriate response to complaints of unwanted prairie dog colonization on adjoining agricultural lands (private, state, and tribal lands). Guideline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 1, H-2 (revised). Determine the appropriate response to complaints of unwanted colonization on adjoining agricultural lands. A suite of management tools will be considered based on site-specific evaluations. Guideline
#18	Chapter 1, H-4. Prohibit use of rodenticides (above-ground grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations outside the period October 1 to December 31 to reduce risks to migratory birds. To reduce risk to other wildlife, do not use burrow fumigants in prairie dog colonies. Standard	Chapter 1, H-4 (revised). Prohibit use of rodenticides (above-ground grain baits) for reducing prairie dog populations outside the period October 1 to January 31 to reduce risks to migratory birds. To reduce risk to other wildlife, do not use burrow fumigants in prairie dog colonies. Standard (<i>Note: Current pesticide application label allows use from July 1 to January 31</i>)
#19	Chapter 2, Oglala National Grassland, Desired Condition Prairie Dog Colonies: These areas will be managed to maintain and enhance low structure grassland habitat on 10 to 30 percent of this geographic area to facilitate black-tailed prairie dog expansion.	Chapter 2, Oglala National Grassland, Desired Condition Prairie Dog Habitat: These areas will be managed to maintain and enhance low structure grassland habitat as part of the 10 to 30 percent vegetative structure objective of this geographic area.

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#21	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63, General – 1. Authorize only those uses and activities that do not reduce the suitability of the area as black-footed ferret reintroduction habitat. Standard</p>	<p>Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63, General – 1 (revised). Authorize only those uses and activities in the Conata Basin reintroduction area that do not reduce habitat below the level needed to support a long-term sustainable black-footed ferret population.</p> <p>Until habitat is available to support a long-term sustainable black-footed ferret population in the Smithwick reintroduction habitat, do not authorize uses and activities that would prevent annual increases in the prairie dog population. When ferrets are eventually released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, follow the same direction described above for the Conata Basin area. Standard [see item # 24]</p>																														

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Item #	Delete:	Revise or Replace With:
#22	Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 General - 2. Manage all prairie dog colonies within this Management Area as though they were occupied by black-footed ferrets, and apply all Standards and Guidelines as though black-footed ferrets occupy all colonies. Standard	Standard removed with no replacement. (This is a redundant standard, and other black-footed ferret occupancy standards have been changed).
#23	Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Fish and Wildlife-1. Use of rodenticides in a colony to reduce prairie dog populations may occur only after consultation and concurrence of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The conditions when prairie dog poisoning may be authorized are presented in Chapter 1. Standard	Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Fish and Wildlife – 1 (revised). Use of rodenticides in a colony to reduce prairie dog populations may occur only after consultation and concurrence of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Standard
#24	Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Recreation - 1. To help expand and maintain suitable black-footed ferret habitat, prohibit prairie dog shooting. Coordination and consultation with the state wildlife agency will occur prior to any Forest Service actions regarding prairie dog shooting restrictions. Standard	Chapter 3, Management Area 3.63 Recreation - 1 (revised). To help expand and maintain suitable and secure black-footed ferret habitat in the Conata Basin reintroduction area, prohibit recreational prairie dog shooting. However, regulated shooting may be allowed in selected areas along property boundaries to help reduce unwanted colonization of adjoining agricultural lands. Apply this same direction to the Smithwick reintroduction habitat once progress has been made in initiating a cooperative black-footed ferret recovery plan for the area. Coordination with the state wildlife agency would occur prior to any Forest Service actions regarding prairie dog shooting closures. Standard